

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

## A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

## WAR NEWS.

Newspapers of Berlin are quoted as saying that the allies already have landed 300,000 men at Saloniki.

According to Athens reports Bulgaria and Greece have reached an agreement which will keep Greece out of the war.

It is officially announced in Vienna that subscriptions to the third Austrian loan to date exceed 300,000,000 crowns (\$75,000,000).

A dispatch from Athens says a decree has been issued dissolving the Greek Chamber of Deputies and that the new elections have been fixed for December 19.

It is reported in Berlin that more than \$5,500,000 of the immense war profits of the Krupp Gun works will be distributed for relief of soldiers' families. The Krupp family will take its usual 12 per cent.

Three hundred of the Italian liner *Ancenis* crew and passengers, mostly women and children, were drowned when a submarine flying an Austrian flag, torpedoed and sank the vessel in the Mediterranean sea.

London reports that the 2,672-ton German protected cruiser *Udine* has been torpedoed south of Sweden and the British 6,322-ton armed steamship *Tara* has been sunk by a submarine in the eastern Mediterranean.

It is reported that virtually the entire food supply of Germany is expected soon to pass under governmental control, to secure an equitable distribution of supplies at fair prices among the entire population, rich and poor.

The war on September 12 was costing Great Britain \$21,750,000 a day, and the cost is constantly increasing. Premier Asquith has told the house of commons. The government now has \$567,500,000, or enough to last until December 1, he said.

The French steamship *Yser*, formerly known as the *Dacia*, which was seized by a French cruiser last February, while carrying a cargo of cotton from the United States to Germany, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

It is the belief in diplomatic quarters in Rome that a secret agreement exists between Bulgaria and Greece concerning Serbia, Macedonia and Albania. According to this reported agreement, the southern part of Albania would go to Greece and the northern part to Bulgaria.

A Petrograd dispatch says an explanatory memorandum issued by the government regarding the budget which is now ready to be framed, points out the loss to the exchequer entailed by the fact that Russia's enemies have seized her richest industrial provinces, comprising an area exceeding 133,000 square miles with a population of 25,000,000 and with 5,333 miles of railroad.

## GENERAL.

As part of a plan to equip policemen for warfare, all members of the New York police force were notified that they will be offered instructions in the handling of rifles.

To meet the requirements of its business the United States Steel corporation at New York announced proposed improvements at its plants in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio involving an outlay approximating \$10,000,000.

The Upper Mississippi Drainage association, at its annual meeting at East St. Louis, decided to ask congress to appropriate \$1,000,000 a year during the next four years for the work of completing levees on the Mississippi river between Cairo and Rock Island, Ill.

The Du Pont Powder company of Wilmington, Del., according to trustworthy information, has received an additional \$65,000,000 powder order from the Entente allies.

The progress of the dredging operations in the new channel of the Panama canal at Gallard cut has been so satisfactory that it is now virtually assured that there will be a channel 100 feet wide by thirty feet deep through the side area by the middle of December.

Twelve persons were killed and more than 100 injured, many of them seriously, in a tornado which swept through the residence section of Great Bend, Kans. The damage is estimated at \$500,000.

John D. Rockefeller paid the expenses of 25,000 children who attended the Cleveland flower show, recently. It is estimated that the tickets cost Mr. Rockefeller \$5,000.

Advertising as the means to increase church membership received the strong endorsement of Rev. Edwin A. Rumball of Boston at the thirty-first annual meeting of the Unitarian conference of the middle states and Canada at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kaiser Wilhelm decorated Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American ambassador, with Red Cross gold medals of the first and second class. This is the first time the kaiser has ever given a decoration of the first class to a woman not of royal blood.

Socialists of Texas, in session at Waco, adopted a platform which contains the recommendation that the manufacture or sale of liquor in Texas be made a felony. The federal government was urged to manufacture liquor to be sold to the consumer at cost.

Had the section foreman and bridge inspector used due diligence, the Union Pacific wreck at Randolph, Kan., October 17, in which eleven persons lost their lives, would not have occurred, according to a decision which the State Utilities commission handed down at Topeka.

The Seattle city school department, having found hundreds of pupils suffering from malnutrition, has decided to open twenty milk distributing stations in as many schools. Pasteurized milk will be served free to children unable to pay for it and at 1 cent a glass to those able to pay.

Mrs. Scott Durand of Chicago lost the long battle she has waged in the courts for weeks to save the lives of her herd of sixty valuable Guernsey cattle, which have been afflicted with the foot and mouth disease. The animals were shot by Illinois state veterinarians under the protection of the sheriff.

Governor John B. Kendrick of Wyoming appointed a committee to represent Wyoming in a conference with a similar committee representing Nebraska to determine whether it will be or will not be feasible to construct a 600-mile pipe line from Casper to Omaha to transport Wyoming oil to the Nebraska metropolis.

## SPORTING.

Johnny Dundee, New York light-weight boxer, outpointed Joe Rivers of California by a slight shade in a ten-round, no-decision boxing contest at Milwaukee.

A world's record for a yearling trotting filly was made at Lexington, Ky., at a meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association when a yearling bay filly by Prince Ansel-Hill Moke trotted a mile in 2:17½. She is owned by the Woodland Stock farm of Woodland, Cal.

Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, who recently won on a foul from the bantam weight title holder, "Kid" Williams, made a good impression in his first bout in New York, outpointing Abe Friedman of New York, who held the New York state amateur bantam weight title last winter.

## WASHINGTON.

President Wilson has appointed former President William Howard Taft chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross, to succeed Major General George W. Davis, retired.

Considerable territory in northern Illinois is freed from the live stock foot and mouth disease quarantine by an order issued by the Department of Agriculture to become effective immediately.

Comptroller of Currency Williams announced that the Merchants and Farmers National bank of Cisco, Tex., had closed its doors upon the disappearance of the cashier, whose loans with the institution were excessive.

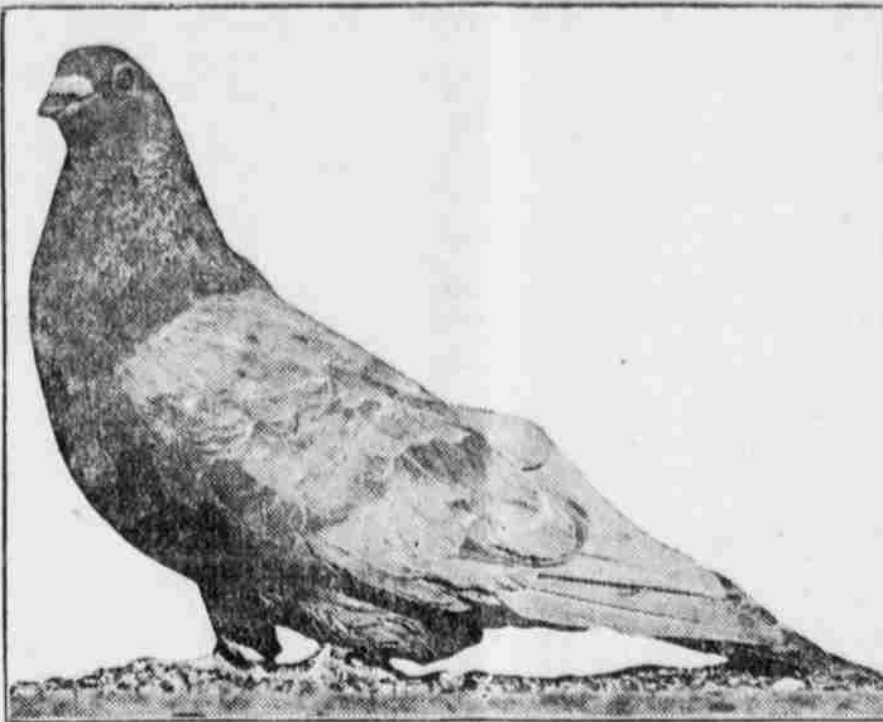
President Wilson has practically decided to attend the army-navy football game at New York November 27. He attended the game two years ago, but was unable to be present last year because of Mrs. Wilson's death.

Tariffs of transcontinental railroads proposing an increase in carload rates on lumber and forest products from Easton and other points west of Spokane in the state of Washington to destinations in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and other states, were suspended by the interstate commerce commission until March 10.

Information is wanted by Secretary Redfield as to the whereabouts of sixteen members of the former crew of the American steamer *Kronland* of the Red Star line, to whom medals awarded by congress for their heroism in rescuing eighty-nine persons from the barge steamer *Volturno*, in the North Atlantic ocean, in October, 1913, remain to be presented.

Work of drafting the army appropriation bill in accordance with the administration's national defense program will be undertaken soon by Senator Chamberlain and Representative Hay, chairman of the congressional committees.

## PIGEON FACTS FOR PRACTICAL BREEDER



Runt Cross.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A list of questions on profitable pigeon raising was sent by the poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture to pigeon breeders throughout the United States, and, among others, replies were received from 22 large breeders who kept from 300 to 2,200 pigeons and produced squabs for market. The records from these breeders are considered more applicable to the commercial production of squabs than the replies which were received from breeders keeping only a few pigeons for home use or pleasure. These large breeders reported keeping the Homer and Carneau varieties almost exclusively for squab raising, with a comparatively small number of the Dragon, Maltese hen, and White King mentioned. All except one breeder kept their pigeons confined. The birds were mated at from five to seven months old, the average mating age being 5.7 months.

Wheat, corn, kafir corn, Canada peas, millet, and hemp were the grains most commonly fed, while a number of other grains including peanuts, grass seed, oats, buckwheat, sunflower seed, rice, Egyptian corn, cowpeas, and milo maize were also used. About one-half of the breeders reported the use of some kind of green feed, including a wide range of such material. The use of rock salt was reported by one-half of the breeders, loose table salt by one-fourth, and table salt baked into a hard lump by the rest. About 16 per cent used some extra feed, such as millet or hemp seed, during the molting period, while several who did not use any special feed for assisting the molt supplied these grains in their regular rations. One-third used hoppers in feeding the pigeons.

About one-half supplied tobacco stems as the entire or for part of the nesting material, and hay and straw were commonly used, while others used pine needles, cut pea vines, and alfalfa stems. One-half reported freedom from all diseases and about one-fourth gave canker as a common cause of sickness.



Homer Pigeon.

The average annual profit per pair of breeders varied from 32 cents to \$3.00, and averaged \$1.52; the feed cost from 95 cents to \$2.00, with an average of \$1.32. All sold squabs for market, while about one-half sold both as breeders and for market. The average price for the year received per dozen squabs varied from \$2.00 to \$4.62 and averaged \$3.43.

The number of squabs marketed from each pair of pigeons varied from 10 to 20, and averaged 13.1; the weight per dozen squabs varied from 6 to 11 pounds, and averaged 9 pounds. Squabs were marketed at four weeks except from two farms where the average age of marketing was given as four and one-half weeks.

## Data Secured From Small Breeders.

A large number of replies were received from breeders who kept less than 300 pigeons. Their answers in general agreed with those from the large pigeon breeders, although they were more varied. Many farmers objected to pigeons, claiming that they carried diseases and all kinds of vermin among stock and fowls, dirtied cisterns used for holding rain water, and ate grain from the fields and barns. A very few farmers stated that the pigeons were beneficial to the farms and ate many weed seeds. The number of pigeons in farm sections not kept confined was reported to be diminishing greatly as the country became more thickly settled.

Other varieties of pigeons mentioned, in addition to those reported from the large pigeon farms, were the

Runt and the common pigeon. A few breeders separated the sexes during the molting period; that is, during late summer and early fall. Slightly more than one-half allowed their pigeons free range. Barley, rye, sorghum seed, and prepared mixed pigeon feeds were additional feeds mentioned. Most farmers who did not keep their pigeons confined fed only grains which they raised, such as corn, wheat, and oats. Twelve per cent mixed fine salt with grit and oyster shell, and 5 per cent fed the salt dissolved in the drinking water. Oyster shell and grit were supplied by most breeders. A few used special tonics during the molting period. Only 33 per cent reported the use of tobacco stems or leaves, as against 50 per cent among the larger breeders.

The diseases most frequently mentioned were canker, going light, and roup. The principal method of treatment was prevention; by keeping everything clean, using disinfectants freely, and killing sick or diseased pigeons. Remedies mentioned for preventing sickness were the use of kerosene oil, permanganate of potash, lime, copper sulphate, carbolic acid, sulpho-naphthol, quassa chips, epsom salts, Venetian red, tincture of gentian, or a tonic in the drinking water. Dry sulphur and diluted peroxide of hydrogen were used in treating canker, and kerosene oil for roup. A few allowed diseased pigeons their freedom when they had been kept confined. About one-fourth reported some loss from rats, but most of the larger breeders made their pens rat proof. Losses from hawks and cats were reported in some cases where the pigeons were allowed their freedom.

The average yearly profit from each pair of breeders varied from 20 cents to \$7.50, and averaged \$2.29. The profit from breeders who sold stock largely for breeding purposes varied from \$10 to \$20 per pair. The average yearly feed cost per pair varied from 40 cents to \$4, and averaged \$1.32. Fifty-five per cent sold squabs for market only, 33 per cent both for market and as breeders, and 12 per cent for breeders only. The number of squabs marketed from each pair of breeders varied from 5 to 22, and averaged 13.8; the weight per dozen squabs varied from 4 to 18 pounds, and averaged 10.1 pounds. Squabs were marketed at from 3 to 6 weeks; the average being 4.2 weeks. The average price for the year received per dozen squabs varied from 60 cents to \$6 and averaged \$3.01.

## STERILE EGGS ALWAYS BEST

There Are Other Requisites Than Freshness to Real Good Eggs—Three Prime Essentials.

It comes as a surprise to a great many consumers of eggs to learn that an absolutely fresh egg is not necessarily a good egg and that on the contrary it may be a very bad egg, not fit to grace the table as food.

For time out of memory the prime requisite of an egg has been that it be fresh. This has been emphasized by dealers for years who get a premium for eggs "direct from the farm." But while poultry culture has been making progress in the last few years it has been established that an egg is not necessarily good just because it happens to be fresh. Poultrymen who have made a scientific study of their business now are endeavoring to impress upon the public that there are other requisites than freshness to a real good egg.

There are three prime requisites to an egg that can go to the table unquestioned and unchallenged. It must be sterile, sanitary and fresh.

## Provide a Deep Litter.

As soon as it becomes necessary to confine the flock to the house most of the time, provide a deep litter of straw or leaves. Rye straw is best as it is tough and lasts a long time. If nothing else is available cut corn stalks can be used.

## Profit in Fattening.

The only way you ever will be thoroughly convinced of the profit there is in fattening the poultry crop, the same as any farm stock, is to try it this season.

## Hasten Laying Pullets.

Working in a clean, dry litter now will hasten the laying of your early pullets.

## LOCAL COLOR

By BARRY TIBBETTS.

"Well, it's surely good to be back on Broadway again!" exclaimed Jimmy Lawlor, as he awakened in his apartment the morning after his return from the two weeks' vacation which he had allowed himself.

The room was filled with the golden sunlight of September. Lawlor glanced around his room. It was plainly furnished, but there were no evidences of poverty here. Lawlor was becoming known as an illustrator; he had worked his way up from the depths, until he now secured a modest income, with the hope of increasing it materially within a few months.

Miss Mary Dewey, the famous short-story writer had half promised to let him illustrate all her stories. The arrangement had been suggested by the editor of the magazine which had bought the exclusive right to her work. He was to meet her soon. He would have met her before, but she had been away.

Presently, as he dressed, sober thoughts began to steal through Jimmy's mind. He had been guilty of very imprudent behavior during his short vacation. In fact, he had gone to the Catskills expecting to find rural quiet there, and he had found the place full of young store clerks and salesladies on their vacation.

Among the latter had been Miss Lizzie Moore. Miss Moore was a type of the store-girl—one of those types that Miss Dewey knew so well how to depict. And—they had fallen in love with each other.

At first it had been only a flirtation on Lawlor's part, but soon the transparent ingenuousness and simplicity of the girl had stolen into his heart.



Was This Miss Moore?

Ignorant as she was, half educated, with the little slangy manners of speech of her class, Lawlor had realized that his love for her could tolerate all these things. And she had looked up to him so naively as a great painter.

"Do you know, Mr. Lawlor, it is a wonderful experience in my life to have met you!" she confided one day. "I never knew anybody like you before. I've always wanted a fellow who could think beautiful things, like you can, instead of just being interested in making money."

Lawlor smiled grimly at that, but his infatuation had reached the point where he did not wince at the words she used. Instead, acting on the impulse, he bent down and took Miss Moore in his arms and kissed her.

The girl lay there silent for just a moment. Then she drew herself away and looked at him with an expression that Lawlor had never seen on her face before. There was in it something of wounded dignity—and something of helplessness.

"I suppose you're just flirting with me to pass away the time," she said.

And Lawlor was stricken into silence. Because, in his heart, he knew that the girl's words were true.

"I suppose I won't see nothing of you after you get back to the city," pursued Miss Moore rather unmercifully.

"Yes," stammered Jimmy. "I mean what I say, Lizzie."

"We'll see," answered the girl moodily, and that was all. And Jimmy never kissed her again, even when he said good-by.

Yes, Jimmy felt that he had made a fool of himself. He had the girl's address. But he did not mean to call on her. He realized the difference in their station; he knew that such an alliance could work nothing but harm to both of them. And he tried to put the girl's picture out of his mind.

That fall was not a favorable one for him. He seemed to have struck one of those slack periods that even the most accomplished artist occasionally meets. Assignments were few and far between. And, worst of all, Miss Dewey held off the arrangement.

"I think she wants to make the agreement, Jimmy," said the editor of the *Wayfarer*. "But she's a peculiar young woman. Impulsive—erratic—one moment she will and the next she won't. I'll give you a tip, Jimmy. Don't press the matter and she'll probably come around of her own accord. We're not losing sight of the matter, I assure you."

A note which the young man had written to Miss Dewey remained un-

answered. Lawlor gradually gave up hopes of making the agreement. He became moody and dissatisfied. His bank balance was being slowly depleted. He was not in fear of poverty, but he began to realize—which was an excellent thing for him—that he was not yet such a great man as he thought himself to be.

And, as the weeks went by, Lawlor began to realize that he had by no means forgotten Miss Lizzie Moore. In fact, with the increase of time, he began to picture her clearly. Her gentle nature, her flawless character, her mind, only awaiting cultivation to remove its surface blemishes. And one night he came to a momentous decision.

He dug up the address and wrote her a letter, reminding her of his promise, and apologetically referring to the business which had prevented him from redeeming it before.

Back came a little letter. She had never forgotten him, but thought he had forgotten her. She would be glad to see him on the evening he had suggested, at nine o'clock, and "Mother is looking forward to meeting the fine gentleman friend I told her about."

Jimmy winced at the wording but—he called.

When he stopped at the door of the apartment house his first thought was that Miss Lizzie must be a servant. Surely no saleslady could afford to live in such a place. But, seeing Miss Moore's card in the box, he pressed the button. And, as the door clicked open, he knew that he was moving to his fate.

But on the top story he stood still in amazement. Was this Miss Moore, this beautiful woman in the black evening gown, who stood smiling before him, and, still smiling at his discomfiture, invited him to enter?

The apartment was furnished with elegant taste, from the shaded lamp to the oriental rugs on the floor. And, standing in the center of the room, Lawlor still looked hard at the girl and did not know what to say.

"Forgive me, Mr. Lawlor," she whispered, placing a hand on his arm. "Don't you know who I am?"

"Miss Mary Dewey!" stammered Lawlor, suddenly recognizing the portrait which he had seen in some magazine or other.

"I have done very wrong," said the girl contritely. "But I didn't know you would be in the Catskills when I went there. I wanted to draw the local types, and the store girls who went there for their vacations, and—I haven't any mother, and I had to get that card printed for the box—won't you forgive me, Mr. Lawlor?"

"On one condition," answered Lawlor, breathing hard.

"That I sign that agreement?"

"No. That you let me keep my memories—only substitute your name for Miss Moore's," he answered.

But long before he went he had begun to think in earnest of a second substitution.

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## PEPPYS COULD NOT SEE IT

Famous Diarist by No Means in Accord With University's Expressed Opinion About Book.

Sir William Cavendish, known in English history as the first duke of Newcastle, was commander of King Charles the First's royal army in his contest with Cromwell. Sir William's second wife, the Duchess Margaret, wrote a life of her husband, in which she depicted him as a "Most illustrious Prince" and in every respect the pink of perfection. The work was supposed to be entirely authentic and truthful, for Sir William himself assisted in its preparation. It was published early in 1667, and many complimentary copies were sent out, including one to the officials of St. John's college, Cambridge university. In acknowledging its receipt they wrote: "Your excellency's book will not only survive our university, but hold date even with time itself; and incontinently this age, by reading your book, will lose its barbarity and rudeness, being made tame by the elegance of your style and manner." But old Samuel Pepys was not quite so favorably impressed. In his celebrated "Diary," under date of March 18, 1667, he made this entry: "Staid at home reading the ridiculous history of my Lord Newcastle, wrote by his wife; which shows her to be a mad, conceited, ridiculous woman, and he an ass to suffer her to write what she writes to him and of him."

## Cultivate Neatness.

Tidiness is one of the most attractive of feminine qualities. It is also one of the rarest. Early and persistent must be the training which carries the girl into womanhood with her "bump of neatness" well developed.

Unless inherently fastidious during school days, she is liable to drift into careless habits which she never outgrows.

One girl may have a trick of leaving shoes about her room. As a child she was permitted to do this, and as she grew older the untidy custom was never abandoned, for the simple reason that she herself did not notice anything unusual about it, and probably nobody else took the trouble to correct her. Another slovenly habit is leaving a bunch of combings in the comb or on the dressing table. Constant vigilance on the woman's part is necessary in these small matters if she would be thought really tidy.

## How to Attract Them.

Editor—I wish I could think of some plan of making the women read our "Ladies Page."

Assistant—Why not have it set up as an advertisement?—Puck.